

POGOREL'SKIY, A.M., BABAYEV, R.V.

Half expanded form of the basic equation for the manometric head of a sinking centrifugal electric pump. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 7 no. 3:75-78 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii imeni M. Azizbekova.

POGOREL'SKIV, A.M.; BABAYEV, R.V.

Expanded form of the basic equation for the manometric head of a
sinking centrifugal electric pump. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i
gaz. 8 no.5:79-84 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii im. M.Azizbekova.

SOV-90-58-9-3/8

AUTHOR:

Pogorel'skiy, A.M.; Kuliyev, I.A.

TITLE:

The Nature of the Change in the Resistance of Power Feed
Cables of Submerged Electric Motors (O kharaktere izmen-
eniya soprotivleniya tokopodvodov pogruznykh elektro-
dvigateley)

PERIODICAL:

Energeticheskiy byulleten', 1958, Nr 9, pp 7-9 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The determination of the resistance of power lines to sub-
merged electric motors used in oil-drilling operations is
of great importance since any voltage drop affects the ro-
tating moment of an asynchronous motor. The resistance of
the cable is not constant but varies with the temperature
of the medium, depth of the well, etc. and may be expressed
by the following formula:

$$R = \frac{1}{S} \rho_{20} \int [1 + \alpha_m (t_w - 20)] dh$$

where S is the cross section of one wire of the cable in
 mm^2 ; ρ_{20} is the specific resistance of the wire at 20°C in

Card 1/2

SOV-90-58-9-3/8

The Nature of the Change in the Resistance of Power Feed Cables of Submerged Electric Motors

ohms mm^2/m ; h is the current depth of the well in m;
 α_m is the temperature factor of the wire in $1/{^\circ}\text{C}$;
 t_w is the temperature of the wire in ${}^\circ\text{C}$. A numerical example is cited. There are 2 Soviet references.

1. Electric cables--Resistance 2. Electric motors--Performance
3. Mathematics--Applications

Card 2/2

POGREL'SKIY, A.M.

Second general criterional equation of the drilling process on
a well bottom using a rotary bit. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft'
i gaz 3 no.9:43-49 '60. (MINA 14:4)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii imeni M.Azizbekova.
(Oil well drilling)

POGOREL'SKIY, A.M.

First general criterional equation of the drilling process on a
well bottom with the use of a rotary-type bit. Izv. vys. ucheb.
zav.; neft' i gaz 3 no.7:29-34 '60. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii imeni
M. A. zizbekova.
(Oil well drilling)

BARTASHEVSKIY, Ye.L. [Bartashevs'kyi, I.E.L.]; KOLOMOYTSEV, F.I.
[Kolomoitsev, F.I.]; KODZHESPIROV, F.F.; POGOREL'SKIY, A.Ye.
[Pohorel'skyi, A.IE.]; SIVTSEV, D.S.; YAKUNIN, A.Ya.
[IAkunin, O.IA]

Relationship between saturation magnetization and the parameters
of ferrites used in the superhigh-frequency technique. Ukr.
fiz. zhur. 8 no.8:894-899 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

L 05689-67 EWT(d)/FSS-2

ACC NR: AR6004343

SOURCE CODE: UR/0274/65/000/009/V003/V003

AUTHOR: Pogorel'skiy, A. Ye.; Semenenko, V. A.; Rol'nik, M. A.; Shvydchenko, B. V.

REF SOURCE: Sb. nauchn. tr. Gos. in-t po proyektir. i issled. vzryvobezopasn. elektronicheskikh ustroystv. Giproniselektroshakht, vyp. 2, 1964, 33-38

TITLE: Methods to insure hazardless sparking in communication equipment

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Radiotekhnika i elektronika, Abs. 9V24

TOPIC TAGS: spark gap, communication equipment

TRANSLATION: It is noted that the hazardless sparking of electrical circuits is defined by the characteristics of the transients that result from closing and breaking the circuits. To insure hazardless sparking, it is desirable that these transients be of an aperiodic nature, since in this case the maximum current and voltage do not exceed certain values. For a given system capacitance, the condition for an aperiodic transient is $R > 2\sqrt{L/C}$, a condition which can be met by reducing inductance L . It thus follows that hazardless sparking is most efficiently attained by using communication circuits without inductive elements. In such a scheme, transistors carry out the function of the subscriber's relay, the relay controlling the sending of a call. This relay consists of a coil and a transformer. The sidetone is achieved by means of a resistance bridge. The description of commutators of types RDSKh and GSKh are cited.

UDC: 621.39

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42
41
B

L 05689-67

ACC NR: AR6004343

These were developed at the Dongiprouglenash Institute on the basis of the hazardless
sparking circuits. B. B.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: none

MA
Card 2/2

KORYTOV, N.V., inzhener-kapitan 2-go ranga, kand.tekhn.nauk; POGOREL'SKIY,
D.I., inzhener-kapitan 3-go ranga

Ways of improving the maneuverability of ships. Mor. sbor. 46 no.7:
67-72 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:11)

AKHMEDOV, K.S.; POGOREL'SKIY, K.V.

New polymer preparations for artificial aggregation of soils
and other dispersed systems. Uzb.khim.zhur. 6 no.2:43-46
'62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lenina.
(Polymers)
(Soil stabilization)

AKHMEDOV, K.S.; POGOREL'SKIY, K.V.

New apparatus for measuring swelling and viscosity. Izv. AN Uz.
SSR no. 9:85-89 '56. (MIRA 14:5)
(Polymers—Testing)

AKHMEDOV, K.S.; POGOREL'SKIV, X.V.

Various methods for measuring viscosity at different temperatures.
Dokl. AN Uz. SSR no.2:35-37 '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Sredneaziatskiy gos. universitet im. V.I. Lenina. Predstavлено
akad. AN UzSSR S.Yu. Yunusovym.
(Viscosity)

LEBEDEVA, L.N., assistent; ZAGOVORA, A.V., kand.biolog.nauk; RYAZANTSEVA, N.N.;
POGOREL'SKIY, L.G.; GOLUBINTSEVA, A.P., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk
(Novosibirsk); GADZHIYEV, G.E.

Brief reports. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 6 no.7:56-57 Jl
'61. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Kafedra plodovodstva i zashchity rasteniy Novosibirskogo sel'skokhozyaystvennogo instituta (for Lebedeva). 2. Ukrainskiy institut rasteniyevodstva, selektsii i genetiki, Khar'kov (for Zagovora, Ryazantseva).
3. Nachal'nik karantinnoy inspektsii Dagestanskoy ASSR (for Pogorel'-skiy). 4. Zaveduyushchiy mezhrayonnoy biolaboratoriyyey, Kubinskiy rayon (for Gadzhiev).

(Plants, Protection of)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001341610005-0

POGOREL'SKIY M.

POGOREL'SKIY, M.

Strike of Moscow leather workers. Sov. profsoiuzy 5 no.9:63-68 S '57.
(Moscow--Tanning) (MLRA 10:9)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001341610005-0"

POGOREL'SKIY, M.A., dotsent

Setting pathologic dislocations and subluxations in tuberculous
coxitis. Ortop., travm. i protez. 17 no.1:50-52 Ja-Y '56.
(MIRA 9:12)

1. Iz Khar'kovskogo 1-go detskogo kostnotuberkuleznogo sanatoriya
(glavnnyy vrach - dotsent M.A.Pogorel'skiy)

(TUBERCULOSIS, OSTEOARTICULAR,
hip, causing disloc. & subluxations)

(HIP, dis.
tuberc., causing disloc. & subluxations)

(DISLOCATIONS
hip, caused by tuberc. coxitis)

ABRAMOV, A.S.; MENDEL'SON, V.S.; FREYDIN, G.Yu.; POGOREL'SKIY, M.A.;
BOBKOV, L.I.; SELEKH, V.F.

Designing die casting molds for diamond tools. Mashinostroitel'
no.11:30-32 N '64 (MIRA 18:2)

POGOREL'SKIV, M.A., dotsent [deceased]. Prinimal uchastiye KOLONTAY, Yu.Yu., starshiy nauchnyy sotr., kand. med. nauk; NOVACHENKO, N.P., prof., zasl.deyatel' nauki, prof., red.; POTOTSKAYA, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Plaster casts] Gipsovaia tekhnika. Pod red. N.P.Novachenko.
2. izd., perer., dop. Kiev, Gos. med. izd-vo USSR, 1961. 186 p.
(MIRA 15:3)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Novachenko). 2. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ortopedii i travmatologii im. Sitenko (for Kolontay).

(PLASTER CASTS, SURGICAL)

POGOREL'SKIY, N. S.

"Yessentuki mineral water and the outlook for the development
of their resources." Min Higher Education Ukrainian SSR.
Dnepropetrovsk Order of Labor Red Banner Mining Inst imeni
Artem. Dnepropetrovsk, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree
of Candidate in Geologicomineralogical Sciences).

SO: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 16, 1956

KRYUKOV, P.A.; NOMIKOS, L.I.; AVGUSTINSKIY, V.L.; POGOREL'SKIY, N.S.

Rock solutions in the region of the Caucasian mineral waters.
Dokl. AN SSSR 157 no.5:1118-1120 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN
SSSR. Predstavлено akademikom A.P. Vinogradovym.

ZAYTSEV, G.N.; POGOREL'SKIY, N.S.; SMIRNOV, A.A.; FOMIN, V.M.; SHAGOYANTS,
S.A.

New data on carbonated underground waters in the region of Caucasian
Mineral Waters. Sov. geol. 4 no.1:89-97 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR, Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy institut gidrogeologii i inzhenernoy geologii,
Glavgeologiya RSFSR i Severo-Kavkazskoye geologicheskoye upravleniye.
(Caucasus--Mineral waters)

POGOREL'SKIY, P. V.

DECEASED

SEE ILC

GEOLOGY / GEOGRAPHY

POGOREL'SKIY, R.A.
Bes, Dzh. [Bes, J.]; POGOREL'SKIY, R.A. [translator]; TARATUCHENKO, N.I.,
[translator]; SHIROKOV, S.I., red.; PLETNEV, V.S., red.; TIKHOMOVA,
Ye.A., tekhn.red.

[Chartering and shipping terms. Translated from the English].
Morskie frakhtovye i transportnye terminy. Pod red. S.I. Shirokova.
Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1957. 133 p. (MIRA 11:5)
(Shipping--Terminology)

POGOREL'SKIY, Ye.I.

USSR

✓ Chemical purification of carbonate scale in locomotive
boilers. M. A. Rozenberg, R. B. Yampol'skaya, and B. I.
Pogorel'skiy. *Naučnye Zapiski Dnepropetrovsk. Gosudarst.*

Ucheb. 43, 3-4 (1953); Referat. Zhur., Khim. 1954, No. 22308.

The removal of carbonate and mixed scale with 0.3-0.4%
HCl contg. 1% dichromate was studied. The boiler was
filled with water, heated to 60-70°, and to it were added
dichromate and HCl. A temp. of 70-80° was kept for 10
hrs. The treatment was very effective. A lab. study
showed that the loss of metal was 0.69 g./sq. m./hr., which
indicates a "resistant" metal.

M. Hoseh

YAMPOL'SKAYA, R.B.; POGOREL'SKIY, Ye.I.; BRYNZA, A.P.

Obtaining iron powder from pure finely dispersed ferrite.
Zhur. prikl. khim. 36 no.10:2300-2302 O '63.

(MIRA 17:1)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni
300-letiya vossoyedineniya Ukrainy s Rossiyey.

POGOREL'SKIY, Ye.I.

Effect of sulfonic acids of benzene, naphthalene, xylene, and their derivatives on the corrosion of steel in sulfuric acid. Zhur.prikl.-khim. 36 no.1:177-181 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni 300-letiya vostochedineniya Ukrayiny s Rossiyey.
(Sulfonic acids) (Steel--Corrosion)

POGOREL'SKIY, Ye.I.

Effect of addition of dichromate on the corrosion of iron in acid solution. E. I. Pogorel'skiy and R. B. Tumpol'skaya. Nauch. Zapiski Uchebno-Prakticheskogo Gosudarstvennogo Instituta po Khimii i Tekhnologii. No. 43, 11-15 (1953). Referat. Zhur. Khim. 1954, No.

19345.—The effect of $\text{Na}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ as corrosion retardant for Fe in HCl was studied at various temps. Small concns. 0.1–0.2% at 20–50° accelerated corrosion. The action of $\text{Na}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ as corrosion retardant increased at 70–80°. The optimum concn. of $\text{Na}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ for 0.3% HCl was 0.5%. A method was worked out for the removal of carbonate scale with a soln. of HCl and $\text{Na}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$. The irreversible potentials of Fe in HCl at various $\text{Na}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ content were studied.

M. Hoseh

S/080/63/036/001/017/026
D204/D307

AUTHOR:

Pogorel'skiy, Ye. I.

TITLE:

The effect of benzene-, napthalene-, and
xylene sulfonic acids and their derivatives
on the corrosion of steel in sulfuric acid

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 36, no. 1,
1963, 177 - 181

TEXT:

The aim of the present work was to study the
effect of a number of sulfonic acids on the corrosion of steel in
chemically pure 3N H₂SO₄. Specifically, the rate of corrosion of
steel 08K11 (08KP:C 0.06-0.12, Mn 0.25-0.50, S 0.04, P 0.04 %)
was measured, at 18 - 21°C, over 8 hrs, in the presence of sodium
benzene sulfonate, sodium bromobenzene sulfonate, and sodium nitro-
benzene sulfonate (these were synthesized by N.I. Grishko), sodium
1,3-benzene sulfonate, sodium β - naphthalene sulfonate, sodium
1,5-naphthalenedisulfonate, sodium 2,6-naphthalene disulfonate,
sodium 2,7-naphthalene disulfonate, and xylene sulfonic acids

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5/30/63/036/001/017/026

D204/D307

The effect of benzene ~, ...

(labelled with radioactive sulfur and synthesized by V.F. Grech-anovskiy). Cathodic and anodic polarization curves of the steel electrode were also measured, at 25 ± 0.1 °C, in 3N H_2SO_4 , in the presence of the organic additives. It was found that most of the benzene sulfonic acids stimulated corrosion, the naphthalene derivatives were weakly inhibiting, and the xylene sulfonic acids had practically no effect. It was also shown that the xylene derivatives did not adsorb on to the steel in 3N H_2SO_4 . There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni 300 - letiya vossoyedineniya Ukrayiny s Rossiey
(Dnepropetrovsk State University imeni 300th Anniversary of the Reunion of Ukraine with Russia)

SUBMITTED: November 13, 1961

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341610005-0

POGOREL'SKIY, Ye. I.

Pogorel'skiy, Ye. I. - "The electrochemical protection of iron in water of various compositions in the presence of inhibitors." (Authors: Rosenberg, M. A., Fal'-kovskaya, L. A., Pogorel'skiy, Ye. I., and Yurkovskaya, F. B.) Nauch. zapiski (Dnepropetr. gos. un-t), Vol XXXIII, 1948, p.19-31, - Bibliog: 15 items

SO: U-5240, 17, Dec. 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 25, 1949).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341610005-0"

18.8310

27346
S/080/61/034/009/012/016
D204/D305

AUTHOR: Pogorel'skiy, Ye.I.

TITLE: Influence of chlorine and iodine ions on the corrosion of steel in sulphuric and hydrochloric acids

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 34, no. 9, 1961, 2062 - 2067

TEXT: It is known that a mixture of poly-molecular pyridine bases is an effective inhibitor of the corrosion of steel in sulphuric and hydrochloric acids. Since this inhibitor contains a considerable proportion of quinoline, it was decided to study the action of the latter on the corrosion of steel in the above acids. The influence of pure quinoline and of quinoline containing additions of potassium iodide on the electrode processes, occurring in the corrosion of steel in 1 N solutions of sulphuric and hydrochloric acids was investigated. The rate of corrosion was determined from the weight loss of the metal. Cathodic and anodic polarization curves

Card 1/2

Influence of chlorine and ...

27346

S/080/61/034/009/012/016
D204/D305

for steel in solutions of the pure acids and of the same acids with additions of quinoline and potassium iodide were plotted. It was found that quinoline, and particularly a mixture of quinoline and potassium iodide, strongly polarize steel and thus inhibit its corrosion in 1 N sulphuric and 1 N hydrochloric acids. It is suggested that the retardation of acid corrosion by quinoline and a mixture of the latter with potassium iodide is due to an adsorption mechanism. There are 6 figures and 10 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvenny universitet imeni 300-letiya vossoyedineniya Ukrayiny s Rossiyey (State University im. 300th Anniversary of the Reunion of the Ukraine with Russia)

SUBMITTED: October 24, 1960

Card 2/2

POGOREL'SKIY, Yu.A.

Thickening of crushed phosphorite ores in special cyclone
thickeners. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform. no.8:14-15 '59.

(Ore dressing)

(MIRA 13:1)

POGOREL'SKIY, Yu.A.

Improving the flowsheet of ore feed to the plant. Gor.shur.
no.7:76-77 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:?)

1. Bryanskij fosforitnyy zavod.
(Ore dressing)

POGOREL'SKIY, Yu.A., inzh.-konstruktor

Replacement of filtrate pumps by simple valves. Gor, zhur. no.12:
63 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Kalushskiy kaliyny kombinat.
(Ore dressing) (Filters and filtration)

POGOREL'SKIY, Yu.A., starshiy konstruktor

Machine for making openings in drill bits. Gor. zhur. no. 5:70 My
'61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Kalushskiy kaliyny kombinat.
(Boring machinery)

POGOREL'TSEVA, T.P.

Materials on the parasites of the fishes of the southeastern part
of the Black Sea. Trudy Inst.zool.AN URSR 8:100-120 '52. (MIRA 9:9)
(Black Sea--Parasites--Fishes)

POGOREL'TSEVA, T.P.

New trematodes for the fishes of the Black Sea. Trudy Karad. biol.
sta. no.12:29-39 '52. (MLRA 9:9)
(BLACK SEA--THERMATODA) (PARASITES--FISHES)

POGOREL'TSEVA, T.P.

Seasonal and age-induced variability of the parasite fauna of
saurel (*Trachurus trachurus* L.) in the Black Sea. Trudy Karad.
biol.sta. no.15:110-116 '59.
(Black Sea--Parasites) (MIRA 13:5)
(Parasites--Saurel)

POGOREL' TSEVA, T.P.

Materials on the study of tapeworms parasitic in fishes of the Black
Sea. Trudy Karad. biol. sta. no.16:143-159 '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(BLACK SEA--TAPEWORMS)
(PARASITES--FISHES)

POGOREL'TSEVA, T.P.

Materials on the study of parasitic protozoans of fishes of
the Black Sea. Trudy Ukr. resp. nauch. ob-va paraz. no. 3:
16-29 '64
(MIRA 19:1)

New and little-known species of monogenetic trematodes of
fishes in the Black Sea. Ibid.:30-42 '64

1. Belotserkovskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.

MATYUKHIN, A.; POGOREL'TSEVA, Z.; KIRILLOV, V.; SKOBKIN, S.; GALYUK, V.

A helping hand of friendship. Sov.profsoiuzy 7 no.9:22-24 My
'61.

(MIRA 14:4)

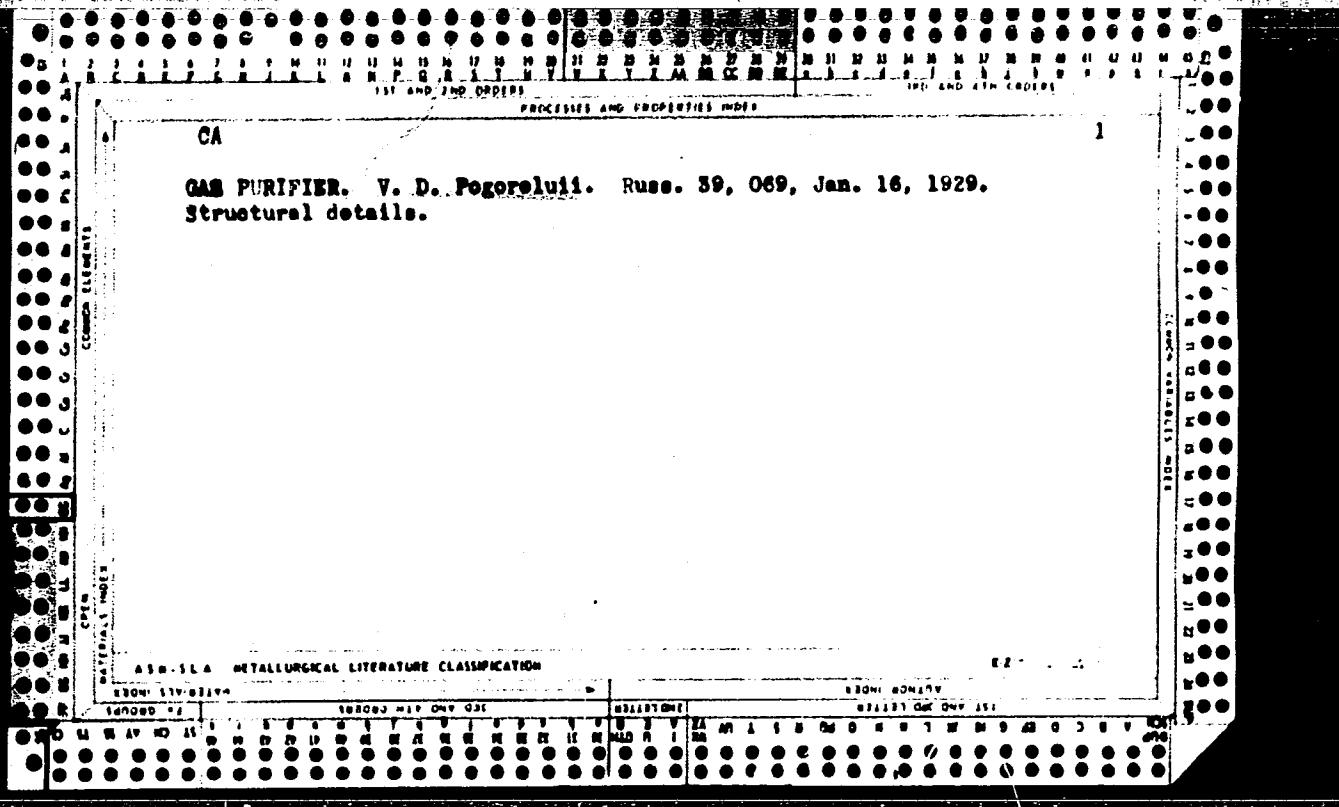
1. Predsedatel' komiteta profsoyuza Khar'kovskogo traktornogo zavoda.
(for Matyukhin).
2. Predsedatel' mestnogo komiteta vtoroy Khar'kovskoy
bol'nitsy (for Pogorel'tseva).
3. Fredsedatel' ob'yedinennogo komi-
teta profsoyuza Ordzhinikidzevskogo tresta stolovykh (for Kirillov).
4. Direktor Dvortsya kul'tury khar'kovskikh zheleznodorozhnikov (for
Skobkin).
5. Predsedatel' rabochkoma sovkhosa "Borki" (for Galyuk).
(Kharkov Province—Trade unions)
(Kharkov Province—Agriculture)

POGORELY, I.

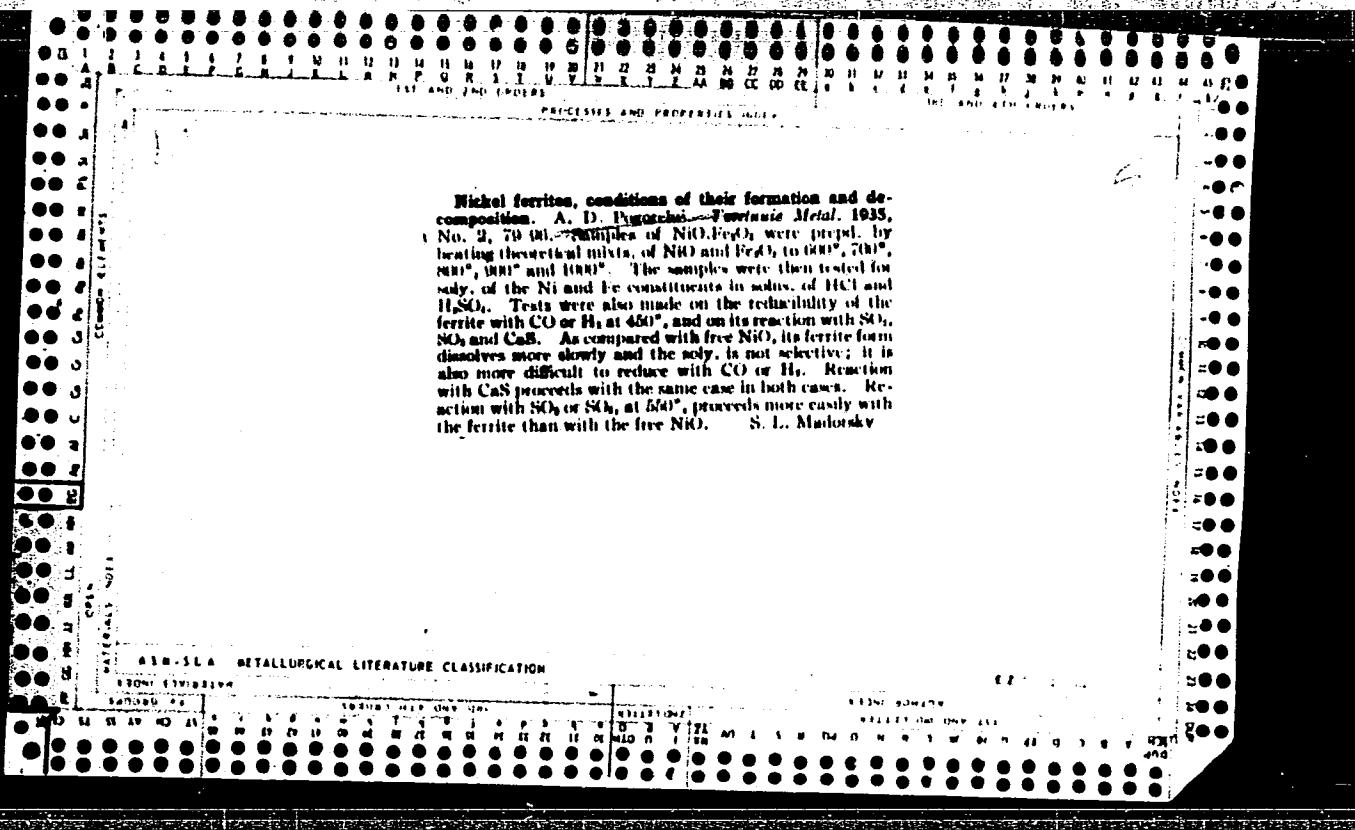
Remont Traktorov (Repair of Tractors)

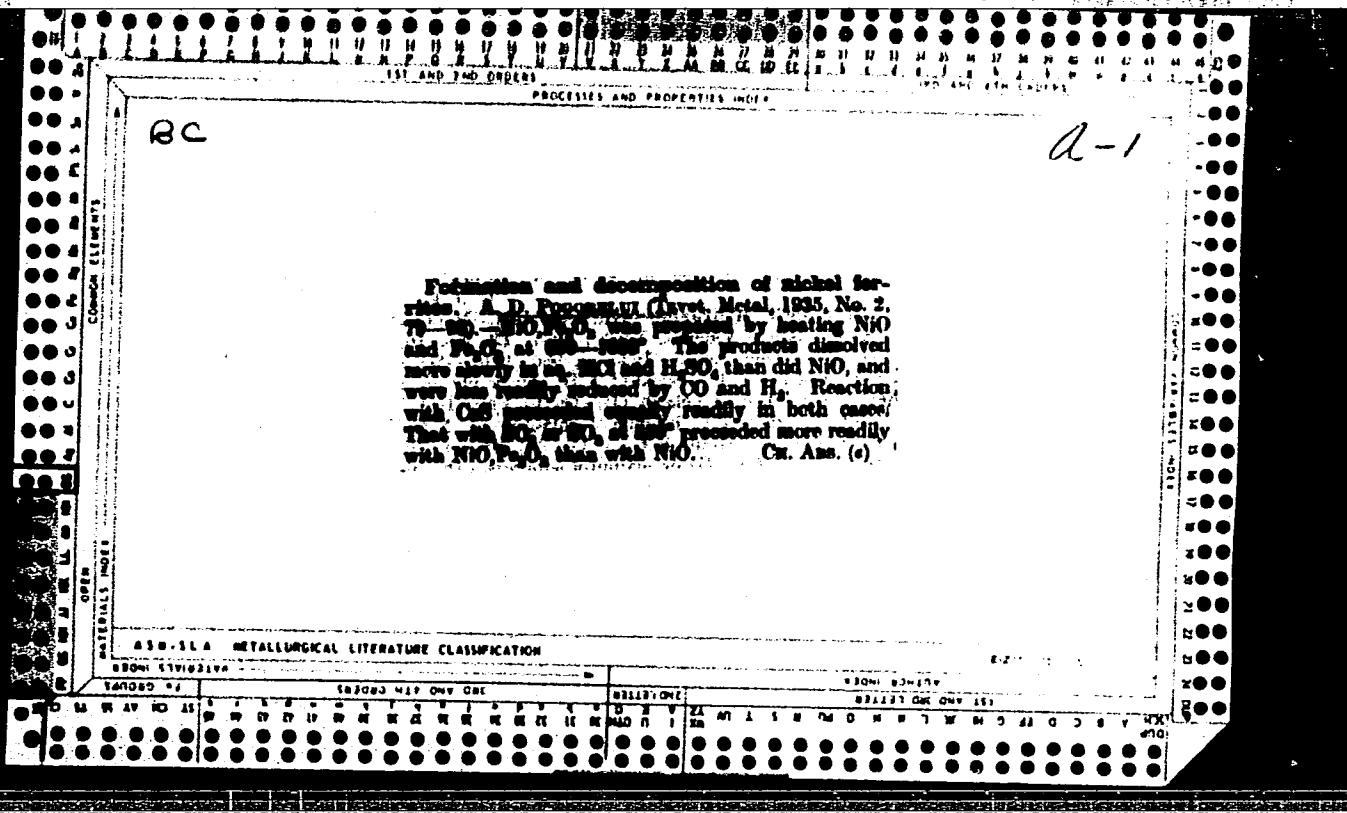
Four Continent Book List, April 1954

1. POGORELYI, I.
2. USSR (600)
4. Tractors
7. Increasing the operating economy of SKhTZ tractors in stationary work and on jobs requiring little power.
Tekhsov. MTS 13 No. 47, 1952
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953, Unclassified.



Volatilization of zinc and lead from zinc residues and lead slag at the "Electrozinc" plant. A. I. Jusupov, *Refractory Metal.* 1934, No. 6, 76-81. Thousands of tons of Zn residues (contg. 7-20% Zn) have accumulated near the plant. Lab. expts. were carried out by using the ordinary method of reduction and distn. by the use of solid fuel. At 1100° 50%, and at 1200° 80% of the Zn distd. off. No fluxes were used and the residue remained as a clinker. A similar problem presented itself in the slag accumulations from Pb smelting contg. Zn 11.12, Pb 3.33 and Cu 1.01%. The finely ground slag was mixed with coke and lime and heated in a small exptl. furnace. Difficulties were encountered here on account of the low fusibility of the slag. With the addn. of anthracite, 10% by wt. of slag, and CaO, 10-20%, satisfactory results in Zn extn. were obtained at 1280°. Ratio. on mixts. of Zn residues and Pb slag in the ratio 8:1 and 4:1 showed that treatment of the 2 raw materials separately is preferable.
H. L. Madorsky





The investigation of the gas in the zinc department of the "Elektrostal'nik" mill, A. I. Bogushev, Nauk. i Tekhn. Issledov., Issledovat. Lab. Zavoda "Elektrostal'nik", 1937, 113, 28; Khim. Referat. Zhur., 1, No. 8-9, 68 (1938).—The object of the expts. was the detn. of the losses of metals in flue gases. The compn. and the amt. of dust in flue gases in unit time were detd. by filtering a definite vol. of gas through a paper filter. One hundred mg. of dust was collected from 30 l. of gas. Pb was detd. by the method of Alexander (the coal particles were filtered from the soln. before filtration). Zn was detd. by the method of Galetti-Low. The gas temp. was detd. with a Hg thermometer. The gas velocity was detd. continuously by means of Prandtl's tube. SO_2 was detd. in an app. consisting of an absorbing jar (contg. NaHCO_3 , a soln. of I, and starch as indicator). For SO_3 detn. the liquid from the absorption of SO_2 was used. If the amt. of H_2SO_4 in the soln. is known, the amt. of SO_3 and the vol. of the gas, SO_3 can be detd. from the difference. The gases were tested for 8 days. The dynamic pressure and the temp. of the gas were observed. The amt. of SO_2 varied from 0.3 to 0.5%. The amt. of Zn was also detd. parallel with the Pb detn. in order to det. the Zn losses. The Zn content varied from 4 to 5%. Zn in the deposited flue dust was 4.44%. The dust of the water-jacket flue was a fine, dark-gray powder consisting mainly of PbS . Its compn. was PbS 85, PbSO_4 5.92, ZnSO_4 2.66 and ZnO 4.8%. The expts. showed that the free H_2SO_4 in gases cannot be neutralized. About 0.3% of Cl was found as PbCl_2 .

W. R. Benét

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341610005-0"

1ST AND 2ND QUARTERS		3RD AND 4TH QUARTERS	
<p><i>BB</i></p> <p>Thermal dissociation of zinc sulfide and cadmium sul- NO 51 COKE ELEMENTS MATERIALS INDEX</p> <p>do. A. D. Pogorely (North Caucasian Inst. Mines and Met., Dzardzhikau). <i>J. Phys. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)</i> 22, 731-45 (1948).—The vapor of ZnS contains, in addn. to ZnS also Zn and S formed in the reaction $2 \text{ZnS} \rightleftharpoons 2 \text{Zn} + \text{S}_2$. When ZnS is distd. in a stream of N₂, the distillate is pure ZnS, but its amt. m is greater than corresponds to the vapor pressure of undissolved ZnS. When ZnS is distd. in H₂, S combines with H₂ forming H₂S, and the above equil. is shifted toward the right. The distillate still is almost pure ZnS but its amt. m' is greater than m. From the difference $m - m'$ and the (known) dissoci. const. of H₂S, the dissoci. const. K of ZnS can be calc'd. $\log K = \log \frac{P}{P_1} = 21.012 - (40385/T)$ if P_1 and P are equil. pressures of Zn and S, measured in atm., and T is the abs. temp. The equation is valid between 800° and 1200°. The heat of formation of solid ZnS from S₂ and gaseous Zn at 25° is calc'd. by this equation to be -40,990 cal. This method yields more reliable results than methods based on rapid cooling of vapors. E.g., Gerasimov and Sokolov (<i>Papers of the Inst. of Nonferrous Metals</i>, No. 1 (1935)) claimed the pressure of H₂S in equil. with ZnS and H₂ to be 0.5×10^{-4} and 2×10^{-4} atm. at 900° and 1100°, whereas the correct values are 2.15×10^{-4} and 17.8×10^{-4}. If m moles of ZnS were transferred by N moles N₂ and the pressure of the mixt. was P, then $\frac{P}{mP/(m+N)}$ is denoted as the vapor pressure of ZnS. The $\frac{P}{m}$ at 900, 960, 1000, 1050, 1100, 1150, 1200, and 1250° is 0.081, 0.149, 0.326, 0.683, 1.613, 3.325, 6.723, and 13.02 mm. Hg, resp. Analogous calc's. on CdS yielded the equations $\log K = \log \frac{P}{P_1} = 20.490 - (33970/T)$ and $\log \frac{P}{m} = (-7420/T) + 6.35 \log T - 12.91$ mm. Hg between 800 and 1200°. The heat of formation of CdS is -30,310 cal.</p> <p>J. J. Bikerman</p>			
ABD-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION			
JOURNAL OF METALLURGY			
SEARCHED	SEARCHED	SEARCHED	SEARCHED
SERIALIZED	SERIALIZED	SERIALIZED	SERIALIZED
INDEXED	INDEXED	INDEXED	INDEXED
FILED	FILED	FILED	FILED

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341610005-0

POGORELYY, A. D.

42092. POGORELYY, A. D. Termicheskay dissotsiatsiya sernistogo tsinka.
Trudy Sev.- Kavk. Gorno-metallurg. in-ta, vyp. 5, 1948, s. 25-39.-
Bibliogr: 5 nazv.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 36, 1948

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341610005-0"

POGORELYI, A. D.

THE THERMAL DISSOCIATION OF ZINC SULFIDE AND CADMIUM SULFIDE. A. D.
Pogorelyi (North Caucasian Inst. Mines and Met., Dzaudzhikau), J.
Phys. Chem. (U.S.S.R.) 22, 731-45 (1948). The vapor of ZnS contains
in addn. to ZnS also Zn and S₂ formed in the reaction 2 ZnS \rightleftharpoons 2 Zn +
S₂. When ZnS is distd. in a stream of N₂, the distillate is pure ZnS,
but its ant. m is greater than corresponds to the vapor pressure of
undissociated ZnS. When ZnS is distd. in H₂, S combines with H₂ forming
H₂S, and the above equil. is shifted toward the right. The distillate
still is almost pure ZnS but its ant. m' is greater than m. From the
difference m - m' and the (known) dissoci. const. of H₂S, the dissoci.
const. K of ZnS can be calc'd. Log K = log p₂/p₁ = 21.012 - (40585/T)
if p₁ and p₂ are equil. pressures of Zn and S₂ measured in atm. and
T is the abs. temp. The equation is valid between 800° and 1200°.
The heat of formation of solid ZnS from S₂ and gaseous Zn at 25° is

(Continued)

North Caucasus Mining Metal Inst., Dzaudzhikau

(Continued)

calcd. by this equation to be -46,990 cal. This method yields more reliable results than methods based on rapid cooling of vapors. E.g., Gerashinov and Sokolov (Papers of the Inst. of Nonferrous Metals, No. 1 (1935)) claimed the pressure of H₂S in equil. with ZnS and H₂ to be 0.5×10^{-3} and 2×10^{-3} atm. at 900° and 1100°, whereas the correct values are 2.15×10^{-3} and 17.6×10^{-3} . If m moles of ZnS were transferred by N moles H₂ and the pressure of the mixt. was P, then $p = mP/(m + N)$ is denoted as the vapor pressure of ZnS. The p at 900, 950, 1000, 1050, 1100, 1150, 1200, and 1250° is 0.081, 0.149, 0.328, 0.663, 1.513, 3.325, 6.723, and 19.02 mm. Hg, resp. Analogous expts. on CdS yielded the equations $\log K = \log p_1^2 p_2 = 20.436 - (33970/T)$ and $\log p = (-7420/T) + 6.35 \log T - 12.91$ mm. Hg between 800 and 1200°. The heat of formation of CdS is ~36,310 cal.

Immediate source clipping

J. J. Bikerman

POGORELYY, A.D.

137-58-5-9225

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 5, p 66 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Pogorelyy, A.D.

TITLE: Theory and Calculation of "Cascade" Separating Operations in Metallurgy (Teoriya i raschet kaskadov razdelyayushchikh operatsiy metallurgii)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Severo-Kavkazsk. gornometallurg. in-t, 1957, Nr 14, pp 168-196

ABSTRACT: General principles involved in calculation of quantitative characteristics of "cascade" (multistage) separating operations in metallurgical processes are examined; computation formulas are suggested for various types of "cascade" operations with a steady-state sequence procedure (a constant coefficient of separation for each stage of the "cascade").

Ye. Z.

1. Metallurgy 2. Metals--Separation

Card 1/1

SOV/137-58-12-24363

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 12, p 60 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Pogorelyy, A. D., Bereslavtseva, L. F.

TITLE: Making Secondary Cadmium From Worn-out Batteries (Polucheniye vtorichnogo kadmiya iz iznoshennykh akkumulyatorov)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Sev.-Kavkazsk. gorno-metallurg. in-ta, 1957, Nr 15, pp 232-237

ABSTRACT: A description is presented of laboratory experiments in vacuum-distillation extraction of Cd from unexpanded plates of Cd batteries. That portion of the Cd which is present in the form of metal (Me) distills off readily at 700°C, but the reduction of the oxidized Cd by the iron of the containers requires heating to 900°. At 900° and a residual pressure of 2-5 mm Hg, distillation goes at a satisfactory rate, with complete extraction of the Cd in the form of compact high-purity Me in the sublimate. A test of the process in the presence of a reductant showed that reduction and distillation are accelerated thereby, but this process requires continuous evacuation which may lead to losses of Cd which condenses as a fine dust under these conditions. Distillation without addition of reductant is recommended

Card 1/2

SOV/137-58-12-24363

Making Secondary Cadmium From Worn-out Batteries (cont.)
for shop tests.

L. P.

Card 2/2

POGORELYY, A.D.

Calculating the composition and yield of flotation products in
simplest cases of separating complex minerals. Izv. vys. ucheb.
zav.; tsvet. met. no.2:26-32 '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Severokavkazskiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut. Kafedra
obshchey metallurgii.
(Flotation)

SOV/149-58-4-8/26

AUTHOR: Pozorelyy, A.D.

TITLE: Process Indices for the Separation by Flotation of Mineral Mixtures Containing Concretion of Minerals (Pokazateli protsessa flotatsionnogo razdeleniya mineral'nykh smesey, soderzhashchikh srostki mineralov)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Vysshikh Uchebnykh Zavedeniy, Tsvetnaya Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 4, pp 56-65 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author has earlier published (Ref.1) relations between the compositions and yields of the products of flotation separation of pairs of pure minerals. After grinding a certain quantity of mineral concretion remains which is distributed between both products, reducing the effectiveness of the process. The author therefore continues his investigation to find the effect of the concretion composition and quantities on the process indices. He deduces equations for calculating the selectiveness of the pair pure mineral-concretion from the corresponding index for the pure mineral pair and the mineral composition of the concretion. He shows that the index of the selectiveness of separation of a

Card 1/3

SOV/149-58-4-8/26

Process Indices for the Separation by Flotation of Mineral Mixtures Containing Concretion of Minerals

mixture containing concretion will be variable quantity even if the indices for the pair concretion-pure mineral and the pure mineral pair remain constant. For checking the theoretical deductions experimental determinations were carried out of the selectivity indices of the system nickel sulphide - copper sulphide. Converter-matte from the Ufaleyskiy works (copper-free) and white matte from the Allaverdskiy works (nickel-free) were used as nickel sulphide and copper sulphide, respectively. They were crushed to and ground to 0.150 mm and free from metallic inclusions. The 0.150 + 0.088 mm fractions were used, the composition being 79.6% Cu, 0.51% Fe, 0.03% Ni and 73.2% Ni, 0.86% Co, 0.32% Fe and 0.02% Cu. Uniform concretion with 50% of the sulphides were prepared by fusing the matte with carbon in a graphite crucible and cooling rapidly. After washing the material was ground the 0.150 + 0.088 mm fraction being used. Flotation experiments were carried out in 50 and 100 g capacity

Card 2/3

Process Indices for the Separation by Flotation of Mineral
Mixtures Containing Concretion of Minerals

SOV/149-58-4-8/26

mixture containing concretion will be variable quantity even if the indices for the pair concretion-pure mineral and the pure mineral pair remain constant. For checking the theoretical deductions experimental determinations were carried out of the selectivity indices of the system nickel sulphide - copper sulphide. Converter-matte from the Ufaleyskiy works (copper-free) and white matte from the Allaverdskiy works (nickel-free) were used as nickel sulphide and copper sulphide, respectively. They were crushed to and ground to 0.150 mm and free from metallic inclusions. The 0.150 + 0.088 mm fractions were used, the composition being 79.6% Cu, 0.51% Fe, 0.03% Ni and 73.2% Ni, 0.86% Co, 0.32% Fe and 0.02% Cu. Uniform concretion with 50% of the sulphides were prepared by fusing the matte with carbon in a graphite crucible and cooling rapidly. After washing the material was ground the 0.150 + 0.088 mm fraction being used. Flotation experiments were carried out in 50 and 100 g capacity

Card 2/3

SOV/149-58-4-8/26

Process Indices for the Separation by Flotation of Mineral
Mixtures Containing Concretion of Minerals

laboratory flotation machines with a solid/liquid ratio
of 6 and pH = 12, technical cresol and potassium agent
and collector, respectively. The results in the main
agreed with the theoretical calculations. There are
6 figures, 1 table and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION:Severokavkazskiy Gornometallurgicheskiy Institut,
Kafedra Obshchey Metallurgii (North Caucasian Mining-
Metallurgical Institute, Chair for General Metallurgy)

SUBMITTED: 18th April 1958.

Card 3/3

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341610005-0

POGORELYY, A.D.; BERESLAVTSEVA, L.F.

High purity refining by separation of indium from lead and lead
from bismuth. Biul. TSIIM tavet. met. no. 5:28-31 '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Lead--Metallurgy)
(Indium)
(Bismuth)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341610005-0"

AUTHOR: Pogorelyy, A.D.

SOV/149-58-6-3/19

TITLE: Calculation of Flow Sheets for Flotation Separation
(Raschet skhem flotatsionnogo razdeleniya)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Vysshikh Uchebnykh Zavedeniy, Tsvetnaya
Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 6, pp 15 - 30 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The aim of this work is to develop a method for selecting and calculating flotation separation flow sheets, based on the author's work (Ref 1) on the theory of cascades of separation operations. After deducing the relations between the main flotation parameters in terms of counter-current flow sheets (Figures 1 and 2) the author goes on to deduce general conclusions on various flow sheets. He shows, for example, that in a cascade optimal results are obtained when the machines have the same number of chambers and that for a multi-component raw material the cascade can be made most suitable for one pair of components (which should be those most difficult to separate) with a definite value of the selectivity index. The author works out a flow sheet for the separation of copper-nickel converter matte (51% Cu₂S, 41% Ni₃S₂ and

Card1/3

SOV/149-58-6-3/19

Calculation of Flow Sheets for Flotation Separation

8% concretions containing either 50% Cu_2S and 50% Ni_3S_2 or 40% Cu and 36.67% Ni). The separation is to give: a nickel product containing under 0.5% Cu (recovery of Ni_3S_2 not less than 90%), a copper product with less than 2% Ni and a Cu_2S -recovery not less than 90% and a re-smelting product in which the concretions are concentrated. In most of the calculations the characteristics of the individual mineral components rather than overall characteristics are used. Ni_3S_2 has the flotation properties most removed from those of the other components and should therefore be separated first as the final nickel product and the raw material thus enters the nickel branch of the flow sheet. All the operations are effected in five-chamber machines. The author calculates separately the nickel and copper branches, each giving the required product from its starting material (Table 1). He then deduces the productivity of the cascades in the copper branch required for an integrated flowsheet. The results

Card2/3

SOV/149-58-6-3/19

Calculation of Flow Sheets for Flotation Separation

of the complete flow sheet are shown in Table 2.
In these calculations the author used his published
analytical relations between the compositions and yields
of flotation products (Ref 2) and data on the flotation
properties of converter-matte components (Ref 3).
There are 2 figures, 2 tables and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Severokavkazskiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut.
Kafedra obshchey metallurgii (North Caucasian
Mining-metallurgical Institute. "Chair" of General
Metallurgy)

SUBMITTED: June 10, 1958

Card3/3

10 3100

75387
SOV/149-2-5-13/32

AUTHORS: Pogorelyy, A. D., Bereslavtseva, L. F.

TITLE: Elimination of Chlorine From Zinc Sulfate Solutions by Basic Bismuth Sulfate

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Tsvetnaya metalurgiya, 1959, Vol 2, Nr 5, pp 88-93 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: One of the principal difficulties of refining zinc dusts by electrolysis is an accumulation of chlorine in the bath and the corrosion of electrodes. Among insoluble compounds which would entrain the chlorine from the bath into the precipitate, bismuth chloride presents the greatest advantages as compared to silver, copper, mercury, or antimony chlorides. Electrolytes contaminated by chlorine are treated with basic bismuth sulfate under constant agitation for 3 hours, followed by filtration. The reaction must be carried out in an acid medium, the acidity being kept at a level between 0.3 to 1.9 pH. In order to achieve a Cl concentration not exceeding 20 to 30 mg/liter, bismuth must be added in quantities 50% in excess of the

Card 1/2

Elimination of Chlorine From Zinc
Sulfate Solutions by Basic Bismuth

75387
SOV/149-2-5-13/32

theoretically required; i.e., 9 part is bismuth to 1 part chlorine. After the reaction, the electrolyte will contain about 250 to 350 mg/liter dissolved bismuth. The latter can be eliminated by neutralizing the solution with zinc oxide to a pH level of 4.5 to 5 and by a subsequent filtration. A presence of 10 mg/liter of bismuth in the electrolyte can be tolerated although it contaminates the cathode zinc with bismuth. The regeneration of the basic sulfate from bismuth chloride is done with sulfuric acid under heating. The regeneration is complete. There are 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION:

North Caucasian Mining Metallurgical Institute. Chair
of General Metallurgy (Severokavkazskiy gornometallurgiches-
kiy institut. Kafedra obshchey metallurgii)

SUBMITTED:

March 11, 1959

Card 2/2

Pogorelyy, A.D.

82441

S/149/60/000/004/004/009

5.2200(T)

AUTHORS: Pogorelyy, A.D., Morozova, N.K.

TITLE: The Behavior of Germanium Disulfide at High Temperatures

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Tsvetnaya metallurgiya, 1960, No. 4, pp. 112-121

TEXT: Experimental investigations were performed to obtain precise data on characteristics of volatility of GeS₂ at high temperatures and on its dissociation. A method is described of preparing crystalline GeS₂, stable in air with a melting point of 825°C ± 3°. The tension of saturated GeS₂ vapor was determined by the aspiration method: Inert gas is passed over the evaporating substance at a rate ensuring the full saturation of the gas by the vapors of the condensed phase. The gas saturated with vapors, is exhausted through a condensation pipe in whose cold section the vapors are fully condensed; the inert gas is accumulated in a volumemeter. When the exact volume of the accumulated gas, the weight of the condensate and the molecular weight of its vapors are known, the saturated vapor tension of the investigated substance can be determined. A device for the saturation of gas with vapor and the process of determining the vapor tension are described in detail. Vapor tension of GeS₂ in argon was calculated according to ✓

Card 1/3

82441

S/149/60/000/004/004/009

The Behavior of Germanium Disulfide at High Temperatures

the law of partial pressure

$$p = P_0 \frac{n}{n + N}$$

where P_0 is the pressure in the reaction container, n is the number of GeS_2 moles and N is the number of argon moles. The temperature dependence of the tension of saturated GeS_2 vapor (p') is calculated for 500-800°C. Data obtained, compared to those of (Ref. 1) and (Ref. 2) show different results, since N.P. Diyev and V.N. Davydov (Ref. 1) had used the Knudsen method and H. Kenworthy, M.G. Star-liper, and A. Ollar (Ref. 2) employed the Langmuire (Lengmyur) formula. Studies on the process of GeS_2 sublimation in argon atmosphere showed that besides the physical evaporation process there was a dissociation into volatile lower sulfide and elemental sulfur, according to the scheme 2GeS_2 cr. = $2\text{GeS}_{\text{gas}} + \text{S}_2$. To determine the constant of GeS_2 dissociation (K_{GeS_2}), a method recommended in Reference 3 was used. The dissociation constant of the compound is found from experimental data on the total concentration of the metal in the gaseous phase determined from the tension of the saturated vapor. To find K_{GeS_2} a series of tests were performed determining the tension of GeS_2 vapor in an atmosphere of 90% Ar and 10% H_2 for temperature of 500-700°C. The results of the tests are given in tables. The experimental data were used to calculate (p'_{GeS}), the equilibrium

Card 2/3

82441

S/149/60/000/004/004/009

The Behavior of Germanium Disulfide at High Temperature

pressure of GeS in argon atmosphere equilibrium with solid GeS₂. This value may be used to calculate the magnitude of

$$K_{\text{GeS}_2} = \frac{1}{2} (p'_{\text{GeS}})^3.$$

✓

The magnitude of changes in the isobar potential for the reaction 2GeS_{gas} + S₂ = 2GeS_{2cr} can be calculated by the following formula: $\Delta G^{\circ}\text{T} = -162.0 + 0.1377 T$ kcal. There are 1 diagram, 2 graphs, 3 tables and 3 references: 2 Soviet and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Severokavkazskiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut (North-Caucasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy) Kafedra obshchey metallurgii
(Department of General Metallurgy)

SUBMITTED: November 2, 1959

Card 3/3

L 19310-63

ACCESSION NR: AR3006898

EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS

ASD/AFFTC

JD

S/0137/63/000/007/A006/A007

X B

SOURCE: RZh. Metallurgia, Abs. 7A29

AUTHOR: Toropova, T. G.; Pogorelyy, A. D.

TITLE: Determination of the dissociation pressure of indium and thallium oxides and reduction constants of indium oxide with carbon monoxide

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Seberokavkazsk. gornometallurg. in-ta, vy*p. 17, 1961, 58-45

TOPIC TAGS: indium oxide, dissociation pressure, equilibrium constant, carbon monoxide

TRANSLATION: The dissociation pressure of In_2O_3 was determined by a manometric method under vacuum. It was observed that it practically does not dissociate at 650-950°C. For In_2O_3 , $\log P_{\text{O}_2} = \frac{T}{1.125 \cdot 10^3} + 2.27$. The temperature dependence of equilibrium constant of the reaction $\text{In}_2\text{O}_3 + 3\text{CO} \rightarrow 2\text{In} + 3\text{CO}_2$ was also studied experimentally by passing a mixture of CO and CO_2 above the oxide, followed by an analysis of the gas mixture. The equilibrium constant of the reduction of indium

L 19310-63
ACCESSION NR: AR3006898

Oxide by CO was determined in the range 600-900C. Coincidence of the calculated and experimental values of Δz for the formation of In_2O_3 was noted (for 700C $\Delta z = 145.7$ kcal). A. Vertman.

DATE ACQ: 12Aug63

SUB CODE: CH

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

POGORELYY, A.D.

Flotation characteristics of industrial pulp. Izv. vys. ucheb.
zav.; tsvet. met. 4 no.5:59-68 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Severokavkazskiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut, kafedra
obhschey metallurgii.
(Flotation--Equipment and supplies)

POGORELYY, A.D.; DEMIDO, N.M.; MATVEYEV, I.I.

Regularities in the performance of multi-compartment flotation machines. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 4 no.6:16-
25 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Severokavkazskiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut, kafedra
obshchey metallurgii.
(Flotation--Equipment and supplies)

POGORELYY, A.D.

Limits for the use of K.F.Beloglazov's kinetic equations of the
flotation process. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tsvet.met. 5 no.1:33-40
'62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Severokavkazskiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut tsvetnykh
metallov, kafedra obshchey metallurgii.
(Flotation)

L 04730-67 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG
ACC NR: AP6027012 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0080/66/039/005/1186/1187

AUTHOR: Yegerev, O. I.; Pogorelyy, A. D.

39

B

ORG: none

TITLE: Equilibrium factor of fractionating K_2ZrF_6 and K_2HfF_6 on crystallizing from an aqueous solution

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 39, no. 5, 1966, 1186-1187

TOPIC TAGS: crystallization, phase equilibrium, equilibrium constant, chemical precipitation, hafnium compound, zirconium compound, fluoride

ABSTRACT: The coefficient of the separation of Zr and Hf on crystallizing $K_2/Zr(Hf)F_6$ from an aqueous solution was determined and found to be temperature dependent. Hf tends to concentrate in the liquid phase. The effectiveness of separating Zr^{+4} and Hf^{+4} by crystallizing their potassium hexafluorides is reduced at higher temperatures. The temperature dependence of k is approximated by $k = 0.883 \cdot 10^{-3}T + 0.17514$, where T is in $^{\circ}\text{K}$. Values for the coefficient of separation of K_2ZrF_6 and K_2HfF_6 are: at 20°C , 0.4340; 40° , 0.4515; 60° , 0.4690; 80° , 0.4870. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 4 equations.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 01Sep65/ ORIG REF: 002

UDC: 542.65+546.831'832'32'161

Card 1/1 *left*

MALYUGIN, A.S.; POGORELYY, A.D.

X-ray investigation of crystallization products in the system
 $\text{NH}_4\text{ReO}_4 - \text{KReC}_4 - \text{H}_2\text{O}$. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tsvet.met. 8 no.2:
101-104 '65.
(MIRA 1961)

1. Kafedra obshchey metallurgii Severokavkazskogo gornometallurgicheskogo instituta. Submitted March 24, 1964.

MALYUGIN, A.S.; POGORELYY, A.D.

Physicochemical characteristics of the purification of ammonium perrenate from potassium by crystallization. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav., tsvet. met. 7 no.5:88-94 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Kafedra obshchey metallurgii Severokavkazskogo gornometallurgicheskogo instituta.

ACCESSION NR: AR4015633

S/0081/63/000/022/0055/0055

SOURCE: RZh. Khimiya, Abs. 22B330

AUTHOR: Toropova, T. G.; Pogorelyy, A. D.

TITLE: Determination of the dissociation pressure of indium and thallium oxides
and the constants of the reduction of indium oxide by carbon monoxide

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Severokavkazsk. gornometallurg. in-ta, vy* p. 17, 1961, 38-45

TOPIC TAGS: indium oxide, thallium oxide, dissociation pressure, indium oxide
dissociation, thallium oxide dissociation, indium oxide reduction, isobaric
potentialTRANSLATION: The dissociation pressures of indium oxide at temperatures of
650-950°C and of thallium oxide at 200-700°C were determined. The apparatus and
experimental methods are described. At 650-950°C In_2O_3 is practically nonvolatile,
and in this temperature range the dissociation of indium oxide is insignificant,
if it takes place at all. The relationship between the partial pressure of
oxygen and the temperature of the dissociation reaction $Tl_2O_3 \rightleftharpoons Tl_2O + O_2$ is
given by the equation $\lg P_{O_2} (\text{mm Hg}) = 1.125 \cdot 10^3/T + 2.27$. Measuring the partial

Cord 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AR4015633

pressure of oxygen while lowering the temperature of the system did not lead to consistent results. This may be explained by the formation of a continuous series of solid solutions of $Tl_2O_3 - Tl_2O$, leading to changes in dissociation pressure. The equilibrium constant of the reaction $In_2O_3 + 3CO \rightleftharpoons 2In + 3CO_2$ was determined at 600-900°C by the circulation method. The apparatus and methods are described. Values of the isobaric potential for the reduction of indium oxide by carbon monoxide and for the formation of In_2O_3 are calculated from the reduction constants obtained. At 700°C, $\Delta \Sigma_f (In_2O_3) = 145.7$ kcal. V. Baybuz

DATE ACQ: 07Jan64

SUB CODE: OH

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

POGORELYY, A.D.; SARTAYEVA, M.A.; MALYUGIN, A.S.

Experience in the modeling of the flotation process. Izv. vys.
ucheb. zav.; tseyet. met. 6 no.4:26-35 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Severokavkazskiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut, kafedra
obshchey metallurgii.
(Flotation) (Dimensional analysis)

POGORELYY, A.D.; DEMIDO, N.M.; KUZNETSOV, N.N.

Certain regularities in the continuous leaching process. Izv.
vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 5 no.4:60-72 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Severokavkazskiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut, kafedra
obshchey metallurgii.

(Leaching)

POGORELYY, A.D.; DEMIDO, N.M.; KUZNETSOV, N.N.

Certain problems in the theory of leaching. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;
tsvet.met. 3 no.2:54-64 '60. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Severokavkazskiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut, kafedra
obshchey metallurgii.

(Leaching)

AUTHORS: Abramov, B.G., Pogorelyy, A.I. SOV-128-58-8-13/21

TITLE: The Molding of Worm Gear Wheels and Pinions With Cast Cogs
(Formovka chervyachnykh kol's i shesteren s litym zubom)

PERIODICAL: Liteynoye proizvodstvo, 1958, Nr 8, pp 20-21 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A method is described in the article, utilizing molding patterns and model segments, in the production of small numbers of worm gear wheels and pinions. The model segment is shown in Figure 1, the device for molding in Figure 2. The described method is recommended for single and small-series production in repair shops, etc. There are 4 sets of diagrams.

1. Gears--Molding

Card 1/1

DANILENKO, L.I.; POGORELYY, A.I.

Observations of the brightness of Burnham's comet (1959k).
Astron. tsir. no. 214:4-5 S '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Kafedra astronomii Kiyevskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta
im. T.G. Shevchenko.
(Comets—1959)

BROUDE, V.L.; POGORELYY, A.N. [Pohorielyi, O.M.]; SOSKIN, M.S.; STETSENKO, B.V. YATSENKO, A.F. [IAtsenko, O.F.]

Fluctuations in the emission from an optical maser in a pulsed mode. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 9 no.11:1267-1268 N '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut fiziki AN UkrSSR, Kiyev.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001341610005-0

FOGORELYT A. I. (Candidate of Veterinary Sciences) and MEREMINSKY A. I.
and MELNICHUK (Junior Scientific Co-workers) and VOITESKHOVSKAYA T. V.
(Senior Laboratory Worker, Rovno NIVS)

"Paramphistomiasis of horned cattle."

Veterinariya, Vol. 38, No. 12, December 1961, P. 25.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001341610005-0"

SAKHAROV, A.N., Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda; POGORELYY, B.G.

Mechanization and automation of operations at the Lyublino
car repair shops. Zhel.dor.transp. 42 no.2:70-73 F '60.
(MIRA 13:5)

1. Nachal'nik vagonnog depo, Lyublino, stantsiya Lyublino (for
Sakharov). 2. Glavnnyy inzener depo Lyublino, stantsiya Lyublino
(for Pogorelyy).

(Automatic control)
(Lyublino--Railroads--Cars)

SAKHAROV, A.N.; POGORELYY, B.G.

Automatic line for cleaning and washing wheel pairs. Zhel.
dor.transp. 42 no.7:78-81 J1 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Machal'nik wagonnogo depo Lyublino Moskovskoy dorogi,
g. Lyublino (for Sakharov). 2. Glavnyy inzhener depo Lyublino
Moskovskoy dorogi, g. Lyublino (for Pogorelyy).
(Railroads--Maintenance and repair)
(Automatic control)

POGORELYI, Boleslav Grigor'yevich; SARANTSEV, Yu.S., red.;
VOROTNIKOVA, L.F., tekhn. red.

[Organization of freight car maintenance and repair in the depot; practices of the car depot of the Liublino Station of the Moscow Railroad] Organizatsiia remonta gruzovykh vagonov v depo; opyt raboty vagonnogo depo stantsii Liublino Moskovskoi dorogi. Moskva, Vses.izdatel'sko-poligr.ob"edinenie M-va putei soobshcheniya, 1961. 75 p. (MIRA 15:1)
(Railroads--Freight cars--Maintenance and repair)

BOGDANOV, F.Ya.; MARTYNOV, N.I.; POGORELYY, B.G., inzh., red.;
KHITROVA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Handbook for the foreman and brigade chief of the car-wheel shop] Posobie masteru i brigadira kolesnogo tsekha.
Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1963. 270 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(Car wheels—Maintenance and repair)

POGORELYY, B.G.

Advanced technology of car maintenance and repair. Zhel.dor.
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1. Glavnnyy inzh. depo Lyublino.
(Railroads—Cars—Maintenance and repair)

KASHCHEYEV, Nikolay Tarasovich; VALETOV, Aleksandr Ivanovich; KOMAROV,
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[Manual on the structures and equipment of railroad car maintenance
and repair depots] Spravochnik po sooruzheniiam i oborudovaniyu
vagonnogo khoziaistva. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1962. 423 p.
(Railroads- Cars). (Railroads—Repair shops) (MIRA 15:6)

KONDASHEVSKIY, V.V.; CHERTOVSKIKH, A.N.; POGORELYY, B.S.; GUTKIN, A.M.

Use of α -rays from radioactive isotopes in instruments for controlling the dimensions of parts in grinding. Atom.energ. 8 no.6:
576-578 Je '60. (MIRA 13:6)

(Radioisotopes--Industrial applications)
(Nuclear counters) (Grinding and polishing)

POGORELYY, I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Automatic running-in of truck-tractor engines. Tekh. v
sel'khoz. 20 no.7:59-62 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Tractors--Engines)

POGORELYY, I. P.

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Remont traktorov (Tractor repair, by) I. P. Fogorelyy,
V. D. Chistyakov (i) M. A. Lukanov (new ed.) Moskva, Sel'-
khozgiz, 1954.

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[Technology of the dismantling, assembly and adjustment of
the mechanisms of DT-54 and DT-54A tractors with technical
charts for the repair of major parts] Tekhnologiya razborki,
sborki i regulirovki mekhanizmov traktorov DT-54 i DT-54A s
tekhnologicheskimi kartami remonta vazhneishikh detalei. Mo-
skva, Biuro tekhn. informatsii, 1963. 565 p. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Perovo. Gosudarstvennyy Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'-
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POGORELYY, I.P.

POGORELYY, I.P.; CHISTYAKOV, V.D.; LUKANOV, M.A.; PESTRYAKOV, A.I., re-daktor; SMIRNOVA, Ye.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Tractor repair] Remont traktorov. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz. lit-ry, 1954. 398 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 7:12)
(Tractors--Repairing)

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